

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOLS.

THE THIRD "PRIZE DAY."

The youngsters attending the Victoria British School, which is situated at Caroline Hill Road, were in great place to-day; the occasion being the annual distribution of prizes. The little class-rooms, which were artistically decorated with evergreen and bright coloured bunting, and well filled with interested spectators, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard arrived. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. A. J. B. Thompson, Secretary, and was received by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. W. H. Williams, the headmaster.

Among those present were:—Dr. G. H. Bateson, M.P., Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Hickling, Mrs. W. H. Williams, Mrs. Blanch, Mrs. Hocking, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Young Lee, Mrs. Stubbings, Mrs. and Miss Wilks, Miss Tynan, Miss David, Miss Steele, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. and Miss Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. Silverstone, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, and others.

The proceedings opened with a little musical programme which was carefully prepared by the management of the school, and there is this much to be said that each scholar did justice to his or her part.

THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT.
This over, the Headmaster, Mr. W. H. Williams, F.C.S., F.R.G.S., presented the following report:—

Attendance and Fees.—The school was open 177 times during the year, the low number being due to the fact that during the whole of February we were closed for structural alterations; the temporary withdrawal of the young children, and the low attendances during the hottest summer months rendered it advisable to close during the whole of August and September, and to shorten the Christmas Holidays in proportion. We have this arrangement will improve the average attendance for the year. The average attendances during 1907 (to the nearest unit) are:—

January 53; March 50; April 46; May 44; July 38; October 41; November 46; December 45.

The highest number on the rolls at any one time was 59, and 71 pupils were admitted during the year.

To come in line with other schools under the department we closed our school year on December the 31st.

The total expenditure under salary and other charges amounted to \$6,165, and the total amount received in fees \$1,167,50, the net loss for maintenance being \$4,997,50. The average attendance was 45, so that the net cost to the Government per child in average attendance per annum works out at \$111, a high figure compared with \$10,38, the maintenance cost for each scholar at Queen's College.

In my last report I impressed, upon parents the desirability of leaving their boys for a longer period in our Upper School. I am glad to report that 11 boys remained in our 5th and 6th forms compared with 6 the previous year. Our Upper School provides for the education of older boys and the curriculum is adapted to prepare boys for a commercial or engineering career. Five of our old boys are now articled apprentices as engineers, three in England and two in H. M. Naval Yard in this Colony. Our fees are nominal and out of all proportion to the expense involved in carrying on this school, and it is reasonable to expect that English parents should avail themselves of the facilities offered so as to justify the increasing expenditure. Two of our boys, barely 13 years of age, just able to write and cipher and with a superficial knowledge of shorthand, left school to accept tempting billets of \$75 per month as clerks; I regret to say, in Government offices. One has since returned to school and the other has already changed his vocation. It is not in the best interests of a boy to turn him out of school prematurely, and I would impress upon parents the fact that in a day school of this kind it is only in the higher forms that a boy acquires the manners, conduct, and virtues, which, as well as learning, go to make him the man which his parents and teachers want him to be.

School Premises. Health.—The general health of the school has been most satisfactory. For three years we have had no cases of infectious diseases if we except the prevalence of malaria in this district in the summer of 1906. Since then, the Public Works Department have taken steps to remove the swamps in the vicinity of the school and to improve the drainage, so that fortunately we have had no ill effects during 1907.

The school has been comfortably full during the year and towards the end we had to requisition the loan of additional desks. We have been at a disadvantage in not having a suitable class room for our infants. We tried the experiment of partitioning the main room by means of a heavy curtain, but it was not a success.

In reply to several queries addressed to me by parents as to the location of the school and suggesting a position nearer the centre of the City, I take this opportunity of pointing out that we draw our pupils from an extensive area, and, to the great majority, the school is advantageously situated, as only a very small minority come from the centre of the town and from Kowloon. The surroundings are particularly suitable for a school of this kind and it would be impossible to improve upon the present position.

School Examinations.—During the year I held monthly examinations of each class paying particular attention to mental arithmetic and geography, which were so weak in 1906. As terminal reports on each child's work in every subject were sent to parents at Easter, Midsummer and Christmas, I need only summarise class results for the year.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Fair in Class 1; Good in Class 2; Fair in Class 3; Very Good in Class 4.

Geography. Improved in all classes. The practice of taking children out of doors to

observe for themselves has had good results, with less cramming of uninteresting geographical facts. The object lessons in Class 3 and 4 were well known.

Composition. The shockingly bad grammar spoken and written by boys who were not well advanced enough to enter the Upper School, suggested the idea of a graded grammar, as low as Class 1, and of the grammar and composition lessons we are giving special Bright-Story Readers compiled by the best English authors, and in this way our younger pupils are encouraged to appreciate and imitate good models both in speaking and writing. At the examination in December, Class 4 wrote a very creditable composition and justified our experiment to remedy the cramped and stereotyped sentences which characterise the exercises of boys coming into the Upper School.

Drawing.—Freehand and ruler drawing is taken by boys and girls, and the boys are grouped in two stages for two extra lessons while the girls are sewing. The copies reproduced by Classes 3 and 4 were neat and interesting, the girls being the best.

Kindergarten.—In the Infants' and Classes 1 and 2, Kindergarten exercises have provided the little ones with profitable amusement; and Brush Work, in Classes 3 and 4, without producing any artists of promise, has done something to cultivate the aesthetic faculties, and it forms a healthy recreation when in the summer months young children show unmistakable signs of brain-fog.

The Infant Class. For want of closer personal supervision, did not make the progress that could have been wished. Though our numbers are comparatively small we are obliged to have six separate classes in the Lower School alone, and this sub-division of labour renders the task of the Staff more difficult than if the pupils were of about the same standard. Immediately I brought this to the notice of the Inspector of Schools the Government sanctioned the appointment of an additional assistant Mistress and Miss A. C. Rutter, a well qualified teacher, was engaged from the beginning of the New Year.

Singing.—Mr. Geo. Grimble was good enough to visit the School and to examine the singing. His report is given in the appendix.

THE UPPER SCHOOL.
During 1907, boys only were admitted to the Upper School which has a class 5 and 6, this regulation being advised as to allow the curriculum to specialise in favour of older boys 11 boys were present during the last term, their average age being 13½ years. The curriculum included English grammar and literature, mathematics (arithmetic, algebra and geometry), geometrical, freehand and model drawing, English history, geography, shorthand and hygiene.

At his last inspection, the Inspector of Schools, Mr. Irving, urged the substitution of Latin in place of English grammar for the Upper School and recommended a new scheme for teaching Latin as a modern and spoken language. After a reasonable trial I found this utterly impracticable; the formal rules and exceptions of even elementary Latin grammar took up much valuable time and gave no results of any value. Our boys do not stay long enough for useful education in the classics even if they had the inclination for it. By extending to the higher classes the study of English already referred to in the curriculum of the Lower School, we reverted to the formal study of English grammar as a necessary subject involving the critical study of English literature.

Instruction in Bible history from both the Old and New Testament is given during the first half hour of the morning. This subject, while optional and undenominational, is taken up by the pupils with great interest and I should be very sorry to hear from any parent that he would deny to young children that instruction which is a fundamental part of the history of Western knowledge and civilization.

Six boys were promoted from Class 4 of the Lower School to Class 5 in the Upper, in October, a step rendered necessary when it was decided to finish the year's work in December instead of in the March following as in previous years. This will give these boys 15 months in Class 5.

External Examinations.—For the first time in the history of the School we entered candidates for the Preliminary Oxford Local Examination in July. Four boys were presented and all were successful, three in the first division and one in the second. A pass in six subjects forms a minimum in this examination. Each of our candidates offered 9 subjects and the results worked out as follows:—

In English literature, composition and mathematics 75% passes. In arithmetic, religious knowledge (Old and New Testament), English history, geography, geometrical drawing, freehand and object drawing 100% passes. The successful boys were Geo. Stokes, Geo. Hoskins, B. Friend, and M. McNeil.

Two boys obtained Pitman's elementary certificate in shorthand.

Through the kindness of Mr. D. Templeton an annual award of the value of \$25 in the form of drawing instruments and books is given to the boy who stands highest in the school examinations in any 4 branches of mathematics, the standard to be at least equivalent to that of the Oxford Local Junior. This special prize was now granted for the second time awarded to the boy who was second in arithmetic, first in algebra, geometry, geometrical drawing and elementary mechanics, viz.:—Melville Silverstone.

Parents have already received detailed reports of their boys' work in each subject, and two subjects only need now be referred to in which we have modified the usual syllabus.

Hygiene.—The majority of the boys having satisfactorily passed the Government examination in the advanced stage, at the end of 1906 gaining 80% of the maximum marks, a course of lessons in elementary physiology and First Aid to the Injured was substituted for 1907. With the assistance of Miss Rutter we are continuing this course and we shall send all our senior boys up for instruction and examination

under the auspices of St. John's Ambulance Association, very shortly. For boys particularly in a Cadet Corps I know of no better practical feature of schoolwork than that they should be able to afford ready, useful, and lifting aid when called for.

Geography.—In a commercial port like Hongkong and amongst boys who have been privileged to travel, the subject of geography appeals if we eliminate the cram which is so often required for examination purposes. By the use of a library of well illustrated text books, the use of the lantern illustrated lectures on the British Empire, boys have been able to study life and conditions in other parts of the world. In awakening attention to its importance and to methods of study we believe this will be the best equipment for boys who learn more geography after than before leaving school.

School Games.—School games have as usual been well patronised. We have had fixtures with the Anglo-Chinese Schools in cricket and football. Being a school strictly for European children I think it desirable that our boys should be in touch with Chinese youths in matters of sport. In the Schools Football League we climbed from bottom place to four places higher. It was with much regret that for the season 1907-8 we had to withdraw from this league. The secession of the Anglo-Chinese District Schools, and the formation of a minor competition for a cup presented for them alone, appeared to our Committee to defeat the objects of an Inter-Schools' League and left us in the cold for want of suitable fixtures.

The boys have also taken up hockey with keenness, but in this we can find no opponents so we have had to be satisfied with inter-form games. No difficulty appears to exist in teaching our pupils to swim, for during the summer months they all bathe regularly. On Empire Day, May 24th, we held our first annual sports, the prizes for which were liberally contributed by parents and friends. We had no less than 15 events, and in each one we had large entries from boys and girls. While boys are naturally the keener in sport, the provision which is now being made for a new and larger playground by the removal of the large bamboo nursery below the school, should enable our girls to have a fairer share in our school games.

Cadet Corps.—The following is the report of the attendance of the Cadets at the Volunteer Camp 1907:—

"10 Cadets (8 from the Victoria School) attended camp for the last 3 days. They were instructed in Infantry Drill and Semaphore Signalling, and although their time in camp was very short they made a marked improvement in drill and attained a very fair standard of efficiency in semaphore signalling."

"As regards the latter, many could read and send at quite a rapid rate, but were not sufficiently careful to form their letters quite accurately."

"There was no case of illness and their behaviour was perfectly satisfactory. I hope that the school will be able to send double the number of Cadets to the next Camp and that they will be able to attend for a period of not less than 6 days."

(Sd.) A. J. THOMPSON (Capt.),
Staff Officer, H.K.V.C.

"March 2nd, 1908."
In explanation of the short stay at Camp I should point out that the boys had only just returned to school after a long summer vacation, and I could not recommend any more holidays even for the Cadets.

I have to report that provision has been made in this year's estimates for the erection of a miniature Rifle Range and it only remains to decide upon a safe range, without having to go too far away from the school. Including recruits 18 boys now go on parade.

I have to acknowledge the conscientious teaching and good work done by the staff, and also to express my thanks to parents from whom I have always received courtesy and kindness and practical support in the form of subscriptions and prizes for our Sports Fund.

The Inspector of Schools, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, visited the school on the 16th and 17th Dec. and made a thorough inspection of each class, pointing out the weak points and making useful suggestions which the teachers are acting upon. The results of his inspection will be sent to parents after publication in his Annual Report to the Government.

Our Prize List is a small one. In the Lower School prizes are given to the best all-round boy and girl of each class, and for good attendance, and in the Upper School for marked progress in any particular subject—not of necessity every subject. Our prize fund is provided by the Government and is small but sufficient for present needs. I have not invited parents to increase that fund so as to enable us to give everyone a prize. The few that are given have been well merited.

Mr. Williams concluded his report by asking His Excellency to address a few remarks to the scholars.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency said that during the past two months he had distributed prizes at many schools in the Colony. It was a very interesting task as it enabled him to get into touch with the masters and boys of each school. To-day he was addressing the only school for British children in Hongkong, besides the one at Kowloon—a school which was second to none in importance in the Colony, a school for the children of our own race and blood. He did not undervalue schools for infants, but a school there should be for boys of more advanced years; and he endorsed all the headmaster said in his report when he remarked that boys should remain a little longer at school. It was a great advantage to boys to remain at school as long as it was necessary, for then they could go out into the world fully equipped. They would be able to draw a better salary, and in later years they would look back with thanks to their parents for that equipment. His Excellency then addressed a few remarks to those parents who were present and urged them to take an

interest in the Technical College, formerly known as the Evening Continuation Classes. He advised them to see that their sons go to that college when their school was closed or during their holidays; where they would pick up special knowledge. To-day, he said, the Victoria British School celebrated its third anniversary. The school was opened on the 20th March, 1905, and during the first year the number on the roll was 51. Now it was 71, with an average attendance of 45. He would like to see that number increased, but he thought it was fairly good. With a touch of the descriptive, his Excellency remarked that the school had beautiful surroundings and was situated on a spot with as charming a sight as any in the Colony. He was glad to see that the boys were a success both at sports and at work and he congratulated them. He was glad to hear also that a few of the boys attended the Technical College, and that there was an improvement in the boys of the upper school. He was equally glad that the school had a cadet corps, which every school should have, and that they were to be provided with a miniature rifle range. He hoped to see next year more of the Victoria School boys at the volunteer camp. He saw a few there when he was inspecting the volunteers at St. George's last year. He noticed that they were being taught First Aid to the Injured, which was likely to make them useful persons, and when called upon they would be able to defend the British Empire. (Applause)

THE PRIZE LIST.

His Excellency then presented the prizes to the successful scholars.

Lower School.

(Inf.)—Dorothy Morris, Arthur Gibson.

I.—Ada Dickson, John Brett, Fred. Halton.

II.—Rosie Mitchell, Colin McDonald, E. Wilkinson.

III.—Edgar Davey, Jessie Rodger, Geo. Rodger.

IV.—Jessie McNeil, Jessie Stokes, E. Brett, John Rodger.

Upper School.

V.—Top Boy—Lyan Gibson, Marked Progress—Geo. Baker, Geo. Hobbs. Composition—Randolph Scott.

VI.

Arithmetic.....*Geo. Stokes.

General Knowledge.....*Geo. Hoskins.

General Proficiency.....*M. McNeil.

Mathematics.....*M. Silverstone.

Headmaster's Prize to Dux of school...M. McNeil.

*Also obtained Oxf. Local Certificate.

SINGING EXAMINATION.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

To the Head Master, Victoria School.

I beg to report on the examination I held yesterday in singing in your schoolroom.

The children were examined by me in the following subjects:—

1. Voice Production.

2. Tonic Solfa. Modulator Exercises.

(a) The Chord.

(b) The Scale.

3. Songs in Unison from memory.

4. Hymns in Unison from memory.

I understand that the numbers were too small for subdivision into classes so that the infants and other classes have to be grouped. The various ages of the children examined ran, I was informed, from 5 up to 11.

1. Voice Production.—This was distinctly good and I was very pleased with the tone as a whole. Mrs. Morris and her assistants have done good work and deserve congratulations. I should like to suggest, however, that it would be a good thing to point out to the children that they should try to go in more for abdominal breathing. A few of the children, in fact, most of them, breathe too much from their shoulders, which is not good. The management of the breath is of the greatest importance in singing, as by a good tone is formed. Mr. W. H. Cummings tells us that "the breath is the basis of a full rich tone in singing, and on the management of its vibrating column of air depends the charm and beauty of our intonation." The children should be told to breathe from the bottom of their lungs.

2. Modulator Exercises.—The children in this instance sang the exercises from a Modulator on the blackboard with ease. They appeared to be able to read the 3rds, 5ths and octaves at sight without any difficulty. These intervals are as a rule easy to sing so I suggested that Mrs. Morris should pick out the more difficult ones of the 4th, 7th, 9th, etc. To my surprise and pleasure they sang these at sight with the same ease.

(3) Scales.—I have to also report most favourably on the singing of scales. At the same time I would suggest, if I am not exceeding my position, that the children do not, for the time being, exercise scales that run up too high in the octave; it only strains their little throats. Keep them at the lower register scales say from B flat to E natural. The little children will find that by paying more attention to the lower and middle notes, for the present, the upper register will come later.

3 and 4. Songs and Hymns.—From a list of 12 songs, and 10 Hymns, I selected the following:—"Spring Song," "Hearts of Oak," "Glory Song," and "Stand up, stand up for Jesus."

These were all well sung in unison from memory, and I was pleased with the power and time. Here again I would suggest that only those songs and hymns that do not go too often into the upper register be selected.

"Hearts of Oak" should be avoided. When singing this it was palpable that several of the children's voices were fatigued due only to straining at the higher notes.

General.—I have to report most favourably on the afternoon's examination. It was a distinct pleasure to me to see such pains had been taken over this branch of the little children's studies. The syllabus is a good one and should be continued when possible by other schools in the Colony. I take the opportunity of mentioning here, however, that I noticed that one or two of the little children have no music or should I say have no ear for music and though they

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Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

13-9

MISSIONS TO SE MEN.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the

City Hall, Chamber of Commerce Room,

on FRIDAY next, 13th March, at 5.15 P.M.

His Excellency Sir FREDERICK LUGARD

will take the chair.

Speeches will be delivered by Admiral Sir

A. W. Moore, the Lord Bishop of the diocese,

and others.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

13-10

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be

received at the R. N. HOSPITAL, Hong-

kong, until 10 A.M. on the 21st March, 1908,

from persons desirous of SUPPLYING BEEF,

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received for COAL (Akaiki and Yubari).

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lars can be obtained at the R. N. HOSPITAL.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender

is reserved.

WM. TAIT,

Deputy Inspector General.

R. N. Hospital,

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

13-8

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

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may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before

WEDNESDAY, the 11th of March, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 18th of March, will

be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will

be examined on the 18th of March, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd of

March, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

13-8

may consider it hard lines I do not think they

should be allowed to sing with the others. By

all means let them stand in the class and listen,

but do not sing. If there is any music in their

little bodies it must come out later. At present

they can only have a distracting effect on the

two or three next to them.

(Signed) GEO. GRIMBLE.

"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

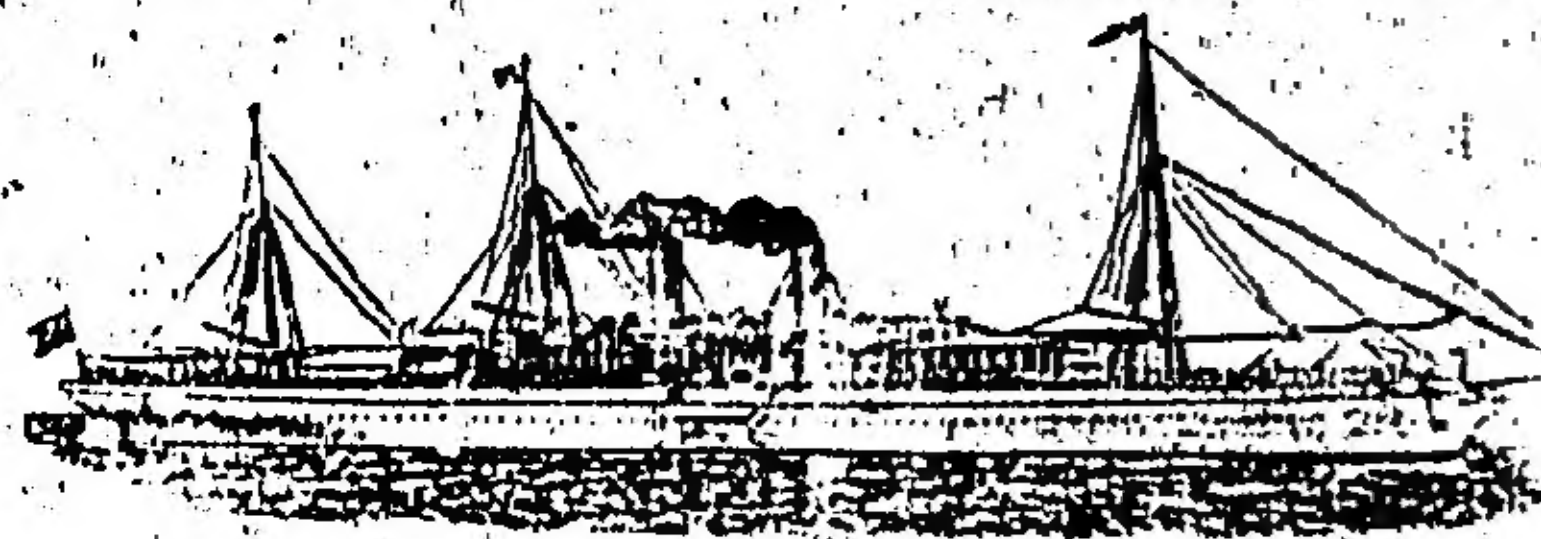
The scholars then presented four scenes from

"Midsummer Night's Dream," which play had

formed part of their course in literature. The

piece was very well staged, which showed that

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MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"TIANAN"	14th " 5 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KWELIANG"	14th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"HUPH"	15th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	17th " 4 P.M.
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	"KAIFONG"	20th " "

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

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Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Tremont	9,065	T. W. Garlick	17th Mar.
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Kumeric	6,232	Cowley	2nd May
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The twin-screw S.S. "Shamut" and "Tremont" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

Parcel Express to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM," Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

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SOUTH-AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons To sail

KASATO MARU 6,100 {Some time First half of April.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

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Hongkong, 17th February, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

JAPANESE PRESS ON CHINA AFFAIRS.

H.E. YUAN SHIH-KAI REPORTED RESIGNATION.

While it is true that Japan should do nothing to deserve criticism from England and America in regard to her conduct in Manchuria, the *Kokumishi* views the suspicious feeling, if there be any, in the Englishmen and Americans over Japan's superior advantages in Manchuria as owing to a short-sighted understanding of their own interests. So far Japan has not made much advance in her railway and other enterprises across the sea, but even at the present stage of activity, it is an undeniable fact that since leaving by Japan of the Liaotung Peninsula and since the railway and mining were started by her the importation of English and American goods has been steadily increasing. It is only by successful advancement of Japanese undertakings in Manchuria that the principles of the open door and equal opportunity can be actualized, if England and America then be as warm as they were in support of those principles, they should help advancing Japanese interests and reap the fruits of labour together with her. Not that the paper is satisfied with the present state of Japanese interests in Manchuria. Her intention of developing South Manchuria into the world's highway, she has to encounter rivalry of the Russian line and is threatened with fresh rivalry from a Chinese line. Agriculture and forestry are yet untouched. The colliery holds out a prospect of slow growth. Commerce and industry must be left to international competition. It falls to two friends like England and America to give the Japanese their sympathetic encouragement. Meanwhile, the paper cautions Japanese officials, civil and military, against abuses of their official importance by misguiding loyalty to their country's interests, while the foreign merchants, on the other hand, are asked to refrain from misleading their nationals and governments by giving them misconception on the conduct of individual Japanese.

AMERICO-JAPANESE RELATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

Although the voice of complaint against the Japanese monopoly of trade interests in South Manchuria has often been heard, the *Nichi Nichi* is no more aware of concrete facts substantiating such complaints than it can now believe that Washington Government is taking the matter in as serious a manner as to be exchanging informal notes on the subject with other Powers. The very absence of material facts discredits both rumours. Had there existed any solid evidence of the exclusive purpose of Japan the paper can not believe that America would be exchanging views with other Powers before dealing directly with Japan on the matter. The paper attaches, on the contrary, greater credence to the report that America would give moral support to England, Germany and other Powers in case their interests be violated by Japan's monopolistic policy. But that contingency it believes is only possible on the condition that the Japanese exclusiveness is an established fact. So long therefore as Japan adheres to the principles of the open-door and equal opportunity in Manchuria, and refrains from any act positively injurious to the interests of England, Germany and other Powers the paper would not expect any such protest from them with the moral backing of America. The current complaints are as a matter of fact traceable either to gross misunderstanding or jealousy.

THE HINSHINTUN-FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

While the *Nichi Nichi* hopes and believes that the Government is exhausting all means within its reach in convincing the Chinese authorities of the unjustifiability of the proposed construction of a rival line to the South Manchurian Railway, the paper cannot rest assured that the effects of the representations made by Japan will not be finally reaped until the Chinese Government itself shows a conviction of the justice of the Japanese claims against violation of its interests which have been secured by preferential rights, and gives bona fide assurance of its giving up the scheme. It is not enough that the British Government does not insist upon the rights of an English syndicate concerned with the case. So long as the Chinese Government remains as obdurate in its purpose as at present, it would resort to any other means and ways for realizing an object which can end in loss of amity between the two nations concerned.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

It is successful and highly popular remedy, used in Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, J. B. V. and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and acts every thing a medicine employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 2 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 3 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 4 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 5 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 6 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 7 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 8 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 9 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 10 is a daily short course, often a few days only, removes all the chronic effects of poisoning, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of uric acid and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other remedies have failed.

I mentioned recently that certain members had peached H.E. Yuan Shih-kai in connection with the Che-kiang, Sui-yan loan and the West River question, but the materials had been shelved. Now I learn that H.E. Yuan has sent in his resignation as President of the Waipupu, recommending T. T. Tang Shao-yi, Liang Tuo-yan, Wu Tieg-fang, Lu Hai-huan and Yuan Shih-kai as officers to replace him. A special meeting of the Council was held in the presence of the Majesties on the 28th ultimo, which a telegram was sent to Tang Shao-yi at Mukden advising him to return to Peking for special Imperial audience. Presumably this means that there is a possibility of his succeeding H.E. Yuan at the Waipupu. Governor Tang may be expected in Peking about March 10. Meantime H.E. Yang, Shih-chi, brother of Viceroy Yang Shih-shiang of Chihli and Imperial Travelling Commissioner, who returned to China last winter from Singapore, has been ordered to come up here as soon as possible from Shanghai. It is reported that he will take the place of Tang Shao-yi as Governor of Peking.

In view of his experience in foreign affairs and knowledge of the English language, H.E. Tang Shao-yi should be capable of performing the duties in the Waipupu in the same way as his predecessor.

It is stated that after his retirement from the Waipupu, H.E. Yuan will remain on the Grand Council, and it is also said that he will probably succeed the Grand Secretary of State, Sun Chia-lai, as Chinese President of the Chih-chien-yuan or Imperial Assembly, China's future Parliament.

Regarding the four other officials, whom H.E. Yuan recommends as his possible successors in the Waipupu, Liang Tuo-yan is now Acting Junior Vice-President of the same Ministry; Wu Tieg-fang, re-appointed Chinese Minister to the U. S. A.; Mexico, Peru and Cuba last year, is now in Washington; Lu Hai-huan was recently relieved of his appointment in the Shuiwu-chu and appointed Director-General of the proposed Tientsin-Pukou trunk line; while the last one Yuan Shih-kai, was formerly Customs Total of Shanghai and only recently promoted as the Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of the Interior. Among the five officials, the first three can speak and write the English language fluently and were fellow-colleagues at Yale; while the last two only obtained their experience in foreign affairs through their former intercourse with foreigners. Since his appointment as substantial member of the Chih-chien-yuan, Prince Chun (brother of the Emperor) has been playing an important part in the administration of the Chinese Empire. It is believed that this young and energetic Prince will become the leader of the Grand Councilors after the retirement of Prince Ching. Since his last severe impeachment by the reinstated censor, Chao Chi-lin and the subsequent retirement of his son, Prince Tsai Chien, from the Presidency of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture last year, Prince Ching, the old dictator of China, has been feeling much depressed and more than once personally asked the Emperor Dowager for permission to retire into private life. Certainly there will be some important official changes in Peking soon.—N. C. D. News

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st March.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

1907. 1908.

Tyatam 21' 8" below 30' 9" below

Tyatam 21' 10" below 23' 7" below

Tyatam 21' 10" below 23' 7" below

Tyatam 21' 10" below 23' 7" below

Tyatam 21' 10" below 23' 7" below

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Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Smart Footwear for Every Occasion.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN SHAPES.

Stylish SHOES, Smart BOOTS, Comfortable SLIPPERS.

LATEST MODELS, CORRECT STYLE, SUPERIOR FINISH.

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Consignment Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

TO LET.

OS. 4, 6, & 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO. LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. [126]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUFSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LD.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [67]

TO LET.

CHAMBERS in No. 1, WYNDHAM STREET, late Hotel Baltimore, rent moderate.

First Floor of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
H. Kowloon, 25th February, 1908. [257]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Verandah, Bath-room and Servants' Quarters. Separate entrance. Suitable for two Bachelors. Magnificent view of the Harbour.

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"ANS SOUCI,"
19, Robinson Road.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [303]

TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, COMNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

HOUSES in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 10, DES VœUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VœUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LD.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [60]

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NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, in PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
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PERCY SMITH & SETH.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1907. [72]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LD.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [159]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Compradore Department.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. [177]

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the great discovery of the most potent and reliable of all medicines ever introduced, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Rector, Koster, Jaber, Velpeau, Malinowski, the well-known Chinese doctor, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lillman and Kow, by whom it was first introduced, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Rector, Koster, Jaber, Velpeau, Malinowski, the well-known Chinese doctor, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lillman and Kow, by whom it was first introduced.

THERAPION.

This preparation is undoubtedly one of the most potent and reliable of all medicines ever introduced, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Rector, Koster, Jaber, Velpeau, Malinowski, the well-known Chinese doctor, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lillman and Kow, by whom it was first introduced.

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OPINION IN SHANGHAI.

After a considerable amount of irresponsible talk, of unrestrained denunciation of the Shanghai community on the part of a few well-meaning Englishmen, who daily love to decry their countrymen overseas, it is to be feared, in our own midst a *modus operandi* would seem to have been arrived at on the subject of the closing of the opium dens in this Settlement. It is true that no arrangement can be considered final until it has received the formal sanction of Ratepayers at their annual meeting a fortnight hence; but it is legitimate to hope that a scheme which commends itself to the Council and to the representatives of a large section of those who have consistently advocated the abolition of opium will meet with general approval on March 20. The basis of the understanding is that a reduction of 25 per cent in the number of licensed opium houses should be made on July 1, to be followed by similar reductions at intervals of six months, leading to the closing of all opium houses in the Settlement before the end of two years. While holding out the prospect of even more rapid suppression, the Council is unwilling to bind more closely successive administrations without a direct mandate from Ratepayers. If, as there seems no reason to doubt, that mandate is forthcoming at the approaching meeting, the work of closing down the opium houses can proceed with such rapidity as is consonant with equity and administrative exigencies. We use the word "equity" advisedly, although it is not fashionable to regard opium house keepers as being entitled to any of that consideration that has perforce to be meted out to their counterparts in other countries, the proprietors of public-houses or bars. These people have hitherto been plying a trade as legitimate as and no less unedifying than the retailing of alcoholic drinks; and while it may be in keeping with Chinese measures to close down their business arbitrarily, we believe it to be more consonant with British equity, when there can be no question of compensation to give them to obtain other means of livelihood. Here too we find the strongest justification for gradual suppression instead of total abolition at one and the same time. There will be a smaller number of people thrown simultaneously upon their own resources (which are more likely to make for evil than for good), with less dislocation of the ordered routine of Settlement life.

If the scheme it is approved by the Council should be ratified by the Ratepayers' Meeting, the Shanghai Missionary Association will have reason to congratulate itself on having evolved a *via media* between the advocates of total abolition and those who would allow the evil complained of to suppress itself. The Association was the first body of public opinion to give a practical turn to the foreign campaign against opium, and it deserves credit for having broken away from the extremists who refuse to give any heed to administrative considerations. It is from the latter that public speakers in England have drawn their inspiration when claiming before an audience as unenlightened as themselves that Shanghai must be dead to all moral and humanitarian instincts, because it had not abolished its opium houses with the same meteoric rapidity that characterized the shutting down of the dens in the native city. In view of these aspirations we feel obliged to emphasize the fact that the policy of the Council has been practically the only line of action possible in the circumstances obtaining in this Settlement, unless it were to adopt the alternative mentioned below, which we advocated at the opening of the campaign. The closing down of the dens in the native city on June 30 was almost the first indication that a semblance of enforcement was to be given to the immediate influence of Peking in the normal course of events that no action should be taken in this Settlement beyond refusing fresh licences until the next Ratepayers' meeting.

In a matter of this nature it is well to face honestly all the facts of the case. We approve of the *modus operandi* as outlined above, not on lofty moral grounds, but for purely selfish reasons. The anti-opium crusade has been allowed to run off at a tangent, until it becomes necessary for this community solely in the interests of peace and smooth government to accept the lead given to it and to close down the opium houses with as little delay as possible. But let no one lay too flattering unction to his soul for the step. If those who have brought it about have not actually done a disservice to China, they have at least an opportunity of doing her a service. For our own part we would fain see the smoking of opium abolished throughout the country and consider that in this as in other reforms it was the duty of foreigners to aid China as far as possible in her task. But in abolishing opium houses in Shanghai are we really influenced by the desire to help China or by considerations of "British prestige" and "the world's opinion"? It has been very easy to join in the cry about the blot on the British escutcheon, the disgrace to a foreign settlement run on British lines; it would have been far harder to face these taunts and to have said to China: "We are anxious to help you to rid of the opium curse, and we will, therefore, only touch the opium houses in the Settlement when you have made distinct headway in your work of suppression throughout the empire. The houses in Shanghai will remain as a visible token of China's disgrace, as a stimulus for the Government to use in eradicating the vice." Those who have read the reports of our Correspondents from all parts of China will know that the suppression of opium is by no means making the headway that might be claimed for it from the Empire at large. China needs a definite stimulus now, and we think that such a stimulus will now have been removed, and if we do not read the signs of the times and a corresponding set-back will have been given to the abolition of opium-smoking in China at large. But the closing of the "dens" in Shanghai may well form the subject of congratulatory speeches at anti-opium dinners in England, and hereby should practical politics be introduced to divert such comfortable complacency?—N. C. D.

Sold by all Chemists.

Intimations.

PLEASE take notice that the next address of LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., is 12, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

SOMERSET PLAYNE, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1908. [307]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.
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E. J. LOPES,
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Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [302]

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED a COMPETENT GOVERNESS. Must be able to teach, English and Music, some French—latter not essential. Residence at the Peak.
Apply to—
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C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1908. [365]

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Where I am sure to find the best.

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CHAMPAGNE

and

CLARET.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1908 [53]

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Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [60]

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. [113]

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SPLENDID STOCK OF

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VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

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BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacturers.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Cash

orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1908. [50]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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"MARMORA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and H. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. [7]

"BEN" OF LINE STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN"

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [3]

"BOSTON" STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI

AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [19-2]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES:

THE Steamship

"MANILA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th of March, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 20th of March, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [8]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, (LIMITED).

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Cons

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE GREAT POPULARITY

Watson's

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS
Consistent Excellence

OR

Quality.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY

OR

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908.

THE SELECT GOVERNMENT
ACADEMY AT THE
BAST END.

An astonishing revelation of the manner in which the hard-earned money of the taxpayers is practically thrown away for the benefit of the few was given in the report of the headmaster of Victoria British School at the prize distribution to-day. Let us say at once that we entirely believe in the principle that the Government is bound to provide the rising generation of the Colony with a sound and adequate elementary education in order to fit its future citizens for the business of life. That does not mean, however, that the Government should supplement that education with a secondary course of study at the expense of the ratepayers, or that the elementary education should be furnished by an unnecessary charge on the rates. Nor does it mean that the Government should erect barriers of distinction between the various communities in Hongkong. There is something absolutely repugnant to the ordinary mind in the fact that the Government without the slightest shame should countenance the separation of the wheat from the chaff, so to say, or in other words elevate the accident of birth into a creed. But in the case of such an institution as the Victoria British School that is exactly what is done, for no pupils are received there unless they bear the hall-mark of "European"—that five old fetch of caste which so frequently shelters incompetence in high places, and from the outset hampers the struggling youth because he happens to have been born in Hongkong instead of ten thousand miles away, and is a sprig raised in the soil of the Colony, likely to remain and contribute towards its salvation and prosperity for the whole period of his life. If the Government consider it fitting to provide a school exclusively for British-born children, why do they ignore the claims of Indian-born children, and those hailing from other dependencies and Colonies, to say nothing of the other communities in the Colony who are British subjects with as much title to special solicitude as the purely British-born? This Victoria British School stands in a remote district of the city, and is solely devoted to the needs of a few pupils, averaging in number anything between 55 and 41 per month, at a cost to the rest of the Colony which is not

merely excessive but absolutely preposterous. If it is believed necessary that the Government should act as guardians of the tenderly nurtured offspring of the elite of Eastern Wanchai a doctrine with which we totally and utterly disagree—then what about the others, the native children using the word in the abstract sense? Have they no special right to be considered by the educational authorities? Must they be compelled to tramp miles every day if they desire to obtain a modern elementary education, suitable to the station to which it has pleased the Lord to call them? While the children of the *bon ton* are provided with a school at their very door and out of the public purse. There may be representative of the ratepayers at the Legislative Council board, but we fail to recollect any attempt on his part to have this anomalous state of affairs adjusted. If the distinguished and exclusive actions of Wanchai's "great" had to pay the entire cost of their schooling at this rigidly-guarded institution, nothing could be said. The general public might look on with silent disapproval at the action of the Government in giving its imprimatur to the idea that no good thing can come out of Nazareth, that the native-born is as dirt beside the British-born infant, who has come to Hongkong because his father had seen an opportunity of compiling a competency in this far-away outpost of the Empire, but the general public would have but little right to animadvert on the question of the cost involved. When, however, we find that this highly select establishment costs the Government the sum of \$5,000 per annum or \$111 per child in average attendance, all of which comes directly out of the public funds, can it be denied that the ratepayers have a clear and distinct right to protest? It may be said that the scholars have to pay fees, but what is \$1,167.50 out of the total expenditure of \$6,165, more especially when that money is directed to the cultivation of class distinctions in one of the most cosmopolitan Colonies under the British Crown? The principle that what is good for one child of British parentage is not good enough for that of another hailing from the homeland is vicious enough in itself, when supported by the Government, but why should the native-born ratepayer be penalised for his neglect to have his offspring born on the sacred shores of the British Isles? That is the point we desire to emphasise with all the force at our command. Then, again, see how a considerate educational authority panders to the delicate constitution of this extremely exclusive section of the community. The school was closed during the whole month of February last year for structural alterations: August and September were two full months of holiday, and there were besides all the other holidays which delight the heart of budding youth. The school was open only 177 times during the year, less than six months in fact, yet a benevolent Government views with apparent complacency the fact that \$5,000 is annually fished from the pocket of the ratepayers for the benefit of some two score pupils of high degree. The thing is a travesty of fair play and equity. Is it not the boast of the Government that all the subjects of the British Crown are treated alike? If so the arrangement which excludes all but British-born scholars from Victoria British School is anomalous and indefensible. It is a direct slight on those who form the majority of the Colony's population. As it is, the fees payable are a hard burden on the ardent ratepayer who seeks to equip his children with an education which will lift them to a higher plane than he himself occupies. Then why should that burden be unnecessarily increased by a matter of \$5,000—the sum is actually \$4,997.50—simply because a few individuals are regarded, apparently, as of more importance to the welfare of the Colony than the rest of their fellows? If the children of the remainder of the people in Wanchai can walk to Queen's College, or wherever they fancy they can obtain a suitable elementary education, then the British-born can do the same and save the taxpayers the sum of \$5,000 per annum. But this question of the allocation of large amounts from the public treasury towards the establishment of a select academy is on a par with half a hundred other measures adopted by the Government. It is a case of the "under-dog" over again. And what about the Kowloon British School? How does the proportion of the money spent by the Government towards the education of the officially-elect to the fees paid compare with Victoria British School? We understand that pupils actually come from Kowloon to Causeway Bay every day to attend the Victoria British School. That should dispose of the suggestion that children cannot be trusted by themselves to travel through the crowded city, but it certainly does not speak well for Kowloon, unless, maybe, it occurs that the school on the peninsula is overcrowded. The Governor in his speech to-day dwelt on the advantages offered by the Hongkong Technical Institute, which is another name for the evening classes at Queen's College. While we entirely believe in the value of that institution, we can only submit that if youths of 14 or thereabouts are allowed to attend the night school in search

of knowledge then children of a less tender age—even if they are British-born—might well be considered fit to attend the day classes at that seat of learning. We do not ask what all this money, amounting to \$6,165, was spent on, believing thoroughly that good and solid reasons would be forthcoming in answer to the question. But it is this \$5,000 coming directly out of the ratepayers' pockets that sticks in the gizzard and makes us wonder whether the Colony will get anything like an adequate or reasonable or any return for its money. That the Government should voluntarily pay over £11 per annum for every pupil who puts in six months or less at the Victoria British School is, as we said before, preposterous, particularly when we remember that it is done at the expense of the very people whose right of equal consideration and participation in the educational and other advantages offered by the Government of the Colony is calmly ignored. It certainly does not speak well for that magnanimity and fairness which should be the distinguishing characteristics of the Government of every British Colony and of the Government of Hongkong in particular.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE fourth monthly cross country run will take place on Sunday next starting at 3.30 from the Golf Club, Happy Valley, and running up to the Tunnel outlet, Bowen Road, thence to the 600 yard range at Tai Hing down to Tai Hing Village and then to the finish at the Royal Yacht Club. Competitors will choose their own course between the points mentioned.

A CHINESE woman, who attempted to commit suicide at Yau-ma-tei about a month ago, by cutting her throat with a knife, was called upon to give an explanation at the Police Court, to-day. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that she attempted to take her life because she had had a quarrel with her husband. The magistrate (Mr. Gompertz) bound her over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for a year.

A MAN named Ezekiel was arrested by the police yesterday on a charge of stealing \$1,100 from a shopkeeper residing at 17, Queen's Street on the 26th February. Accused, it is alleged, called at the shop to purchase some leather. When the shopkeeper turned his back to procure the stuff accused, the report says, stretched across the counter and from the safe removed a roll of eleven \$100 bills. He was not seen until yesterday, when he was arrested. The accused was charged at the Police Court, to-day, and remanded.

AT the Supreme Court, this morning, the Union Trading Company brought an action against the On Lok Company, agents for the Connaught Aerated Water Company, to recover \$78.88, for goods sold and delivered. The claim was for aerated water bottles supplied to the defendants. This the defendants admitted, but they maintained that plaintiffs had not adhered to the contract, as the Chinese characters on the bottles were upside down. A verdict for the defendants was entered. Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the defendants.

THE Shanghai Mercury says:—It is with regret that we have to state that Mr. J. A. Ballard, head of the firm of Messrs Ballard and Hunter, is seriously ill from an attack of diabetes. On the morning of Saturday, 22nd February, when about to start in his office, and whilst at the top of the stairs, he had an attack of coma and fell from the top to the bottom of the stair. He was taken up to his room and his medical attendant sent for, who ordered him to the Nursing Home, where he has been ever since in a semi-unconscious state. Mrs. Ballard having been telegraphed for, left London on the 27th Feb. on her way out to China via Siberia and is expected to arrive here about the 25th inst. Mr. A. O. Hunter will shortly leave London for China.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Nam Pak Hong Guild	\$100
Brown Jones & Co.	25
Li Lau Shi (a Patient)	20
Tait, Sons & Co.	15
Hon. Mr. A. W. Broom	10
F. N. Almeida e Castro	10
L. F. Cooke	10
Robinson Piano Co.	10
Noronha & Co.	10
The Pharmacy	10
Laffonts Knox	10
G. C. Moxon	10
A. C. Gordon	10
Percy Smith & Seth	10
P. F. Falati	10
Wong Po Chuen	10
A. Rodger	10
A. Shaw	10
G. Fenwick & Co.	10
A. G. Romano	10
G. J. B. Sayer	10
Cruz Basto & Co.	10
Phirocha B. Petit & Co.	10
Patell & Co.	10
R. Marten	10
G. L. Tomlin	5
Sorabjee D. Seina	5

FOOTBALL.

3RD ROUND HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION.
Next Saturday the Hongkong Football Club will play their 3rd round in the above competition against the G. Co. Middlesex Regt. The team selected to represent the Club is as follows:—Goal: F. H. Kew; Backs: E. F. Agnew, H. E. Humphreys; Halves: L. J. Wilson, J. Hall and A. Gregory; Forwards: W. H. Williams, J. Hall, G. E. Rogers, R. R. Turner and J. Mead. Referee: Lieut. Mullins, R. N.

THE "TATSU MARU."

CANTON VICEROY'S WARNINGS.

DEPARTURE OF WITNESSES FOR PEKING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th March, 1908.

The interest in the *Tatsu Maru* case is so very general that all the vernacular journals are exhibiting unwonted energy in reporting news concerning the case, while at the same time the editorial columns of the Chinese press have been largely filled almost daily with comments touching the international aspect of the affair. By order of H.E. the Viceroy, yesterday, the magistrates of the districts of Nam-hoi and Panyu sent, for the editors of the different native newspapers to their yamen and warned them not to report too criticisingly in their columns concerning the question at issue, as it is one of great importance and no extraneous matter should be introduced in its discussion. H.E. has also warned the officials of the various departments in connection with the Canton branch of the Imperial Telegraph Administration not to make known any telegraphic messages affecting the case, that are being frequently transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking and to the Central Government and vice versa.

Yesterday afternoon, Captain Ng King-ying of the Chinese gunboat *Po Pih*, and Weyuan Wong and others who were connected with the arrest of the Japanese steamer, left here to proceed to Peking to attend an inquiry to be held by the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to produce evidence justifying the arrest.

REPORTED SALE.

In reference to the report from Canton that the *Tatsu Maru* and cargo would be sold next week, a representative of this paper had a conversation with the manager of Messrs. Ataka & Co., agents in Hongkong for the owners of the steamer, to-day. His firm had had no formal notice either from the Cantons or the Provincial authorities at Canton of any intention to put the steamer and cargo up for sale next week as rumoured. In the opinion of Messrs. Ataka & Co., they did not think such a decision had been arrived at. Had that been the case, the owners or the Japanese Consul at Canton would have had official intimation of the fact. The firm are informed that their Consular representative in Canton was in receipt, yesterday, from the Japanese Foreign Minister at Tokio, of a long telegraphic despatch to which Mr. Uyeno has replied. The contents of the official message are, at the present stage of the negotiation, of a strictly confidential character and are not therefore available for publication.

PRETEXTS FOR WAR.

In a leading article under the above caption, the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the relations between China and Japan. It now has rather a sinister appearance. There is the Chientao question, in itself a matter of serious difference; there are several others connected with the situation in Manchuria, and covering matters as wide as the building of railways, the exploitation of mines, and the opening of customs stations. Lastly there is the *Tatsu Maru* affair. Either of these might be made a pretext for war if Japan were so inclined. Either might be so clumsily handled by the Chinese officials as to give that pretext in no doubtful form. In connection with the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the gun-carrying ship, it cannot be forgotten that it was the hauling down of the British flag on the *Archa Archa* which was the ostensible cause of the so-called Arrow war. Everybody now knows, and the well-informed knew then, that the *Arrow* case was but the last straw. It provided a plausible reason for a forcible settlement of many outstanding questions. Now experience should have taught China the grave error of allowing questions to pile up one on the other, Peking on Ossa, until patience becomes exhausted and the outbreak comes over some trivial matter which two sensible men could satisfactorily settle in an hour or two.

We hope that China will carefully avoid giving Japan any pretext for action other than diplomatic. How the *Tatsu Maru* question is handled will be an excellent test as to the attitude of the two states. A vast deal has been said already respecting it, but, as far as we have heard of any independent examination of its rights and wrongs. It is asserted on one side that the vessel was in Chinese waters when she was seized, but this is denied on the other. What is apparently admitted is that she was carrying arms. Now it seems to reasonable men that the designation of these arms could be established beyond any reasonable doubt. If it can be proved that they were consigned to some responsible firm in the ordinary course of legal business, then China must pay damages. If they were not so sent, then Japan has nothing to say in the matter, and if she takes advantage of the occasion to bully, she will condemn herself in the face of the whole world. What is wanted, therefore, is an independent examination into the facts. If China demands this, and Japan refuses, by that refusal she will put herself in the wrong. For any technical error in the pulling down of the flag an ample apology should at once be forthcoming from China. A very few hours' investigation by competent men would settle the matter of right and wrong, and then if China is wrong she would be mulcted in damages, and if Japan, the ship and its cargo, if sent abroad, should be confiscated. Prejudgment of the case on insufficient data is to be deprecated. All that is wanted is a common sense treatment of the question without bias, without prejudice, and certainly without anything in the nature of a threat. At the moment it looks as if faulty handling were likely to bring about a rupture, in which case the world would see that both parties would be to blame.

THE PERJURY TRIAL.

INTERESTING POINTS RAISED.

Several interesting points were raised by Mr. G. E. Morrell at the Magistrate's Court, during the hearing of one of the perjury cases. Mr. Morrell, who appeared for the accused, caused a stir by asking for the discharge of the man on the ground that the document under which he was alleged to have committed the perjury was not taken before a sworn interpreter, but before a translator, and that the document did not show that the oath was properly administered.

These points were raised when Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, asked that the Court interpreter be recalled. Mr. Morrell objected to any such procedure. He objected to the case proceeding, too, because, he said, he did not know what his client was charged with—whether he was charged under the common law, or under the statute—and therefore he could not plead.

Mr. Bowley stated that the accused had already pleaded. The charge was clear enough. Mr. Morrell—It is not. The charge is vague. The Court thought so too.

Mr. Bowley denied that the charge was vague.

Mr. Morrell—It is definite in itself, but it does not show what my client is charged with. I want to know what I am to defend.

Mr. Bowley proceeded to argue that the charge explained everything.

Mr. Morrell—I have a copy of the charge, which was taken from the charge sheet.

Mr. Bowley—I did not frame that charge on the charge sheet.

Mr. Morrell—What I want to know is whether my client is charged under the common law or under the statute. The charge does not come under the common law, and if it comes under the statute then it does not apply to this Colony. Therefore there is an offence, and the defendant should be discharged.

The Court—I will not do that.

Mr. Morrell stated that the charge against his client did not disclose any offence. He wanted to know under what section the man was charged.

Mr. Bowley—You will hear in the evidence. Mr. Morrell—Evidence is not a charge. I am entitled to know.

The Court—I will reserve this point, and proceed with the case.

Mr. Morrell—If my friend refuses to specify the charge I cannot go on.

Mr. Bowley—These points are for the judge to decide.

The Court—It is not. I am not going blindfolded into any matter. These points must be settled here.

Mr. Bowley—I will show that there is a prima facie case against the defendant.

Mr. Morrell—Yes, or some other punishable offence. He then proceeded at some length to argue on the main document, saying that it did not show that it was properly sworn to, and that the accused did not understand what was being said to him at the time he signed that document. "A man can be able to translate in French or in German," he concluded, "but it does not show that he is able to interpret." This was exactly the point. The man who translated the document was the Court interpreter, not the translator.

After further argument, the points were reserved, and the case continued.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

DEAR RICE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th March.

Owing to the high price of rice the authorities are devising means to raise funds in order to effect the disposal of rice at cheap prices to the general public. As was done last year by importing the rice direct from Annam. Yesterday the Kwangchow Prefect Chan, together with the two magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu, called at the Canton Chinese General Chamber of Commerce where they were engaged in consultation with the representatives of that body and the leading members of the gentry and merchants for some time over the question. A sum of nearly \$100,000 has been got ready for the purpose and a committee was appointed in the presence of the above officials to carry out the relief measures which will commence on the 2nd day of the 3rd moon. Four mats of large dimensions at different points in the city will again be erected as was the case last year. It is to be hoped that this beneficial action to relieve the people from famine will be carried out with success.

A COMMERCIAL TOUR.

Taoist Wong Shui-ping, formerly vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Company, will leave shortly for Hongkong en route for the Straits Settlements to investigate the condition of commerce there.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Three wireless telegraph stations have been installed around Canton, viz., one in the city itself, one at Whampoa, and one at the Boca Tigris. An installation has been fitted up on board the Chinese Government gunboat *Lung Shing*. Four more will be fitted in each of the four light-draught launches that are now in course of construction in Hongkong for the West River patrol service.

APPOINTMENT.

Taoist Wong Ping-pit has been appointed assistant director of the Canton Police Department in lieu of Taoist Yao Shao-shu, who is transferred to Kwangsi. Mr. Wong took over charge yesterday.

COLD WEATHER.

The weather has been very cold here during the past few days, the thermometer having come down to 44 degrees. Some charitable people in the city have distributed cotton clothing and rice to the numerous street beggars.

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

Germany.

London, 9th March.

The Court of Honour at Potsdam has sentenced Count Hohenau, mentioned in the Moltke case, to removal from the list of officers and to the loss of all his decorations. The Kaiser has confirmed the sentence.

The Congo Treaty.

The text of the amended Congo treaty has evoked strong dissatisfaction in Belgium owing to the onerousness of the obligations imposed on Belgium.

G Illery Disaster in England.

Five hundred men are working on the rescue of entombed miners in the Hamstead colliery at Birmingham.

Fire is raging in the mine.

The King has wired from Biarritz, saying that he is deeply concerned, and asks for full reports of the disaster.

The Port Arthur Court-Martial.

The sentence on General Stocess has been commuted to 10 years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The Seizure of the "Tatsu Maru."

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article, strongly supports Japan in the *Tatsu Maru* question, and says that the Japanese are no longer receiving fair play.

The article strongly condemns what it describes as crabbing Japan's on-going, especially among English-speaking peoples who encourage Mandarin arrogance.

It declares that Japan is perfectly entitled to secure advantages in trade, proportionate to her sacrifices; all nations have done the same.

FOR JACK ASHORE.

THE SAILORMAN'S MISSION AT WANCHAI.

For more than sixteen years, with varying fortunes, the Mission has striven to maintain an Institute in the city of Victoria. Beginning with the Seamen's "Star of Hope" House, in the days when the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith was chaplain, it sought to meet in a modest way the needs of the sailor ashore—to provide him with companionship, recreation, decent meals and, as far as its limited accommodation would allow, with a bed when ashore for the night at a reasonable cost. All this was done in hired premises owing to the difficulty of raising the necessary means to build a permanent institution. After some twelve years, during which it did very good work, the steadily increasing pressure of high rents compelled the committee to look for a new place. At the same time it was decided to make an attempt to raise a building fund, and mainly among friends at home. The late Bishop Hoare and the chaplain raised some ten thousand five hundred dollars; to this was added a further sum of three thousand four hundred dollars which had been previously raised by the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, making in all nearly fourteen thousand dollars.

About three years ago it was decided that it would be advisable to rent some Chinese houses at Wanchai, to spend a part of the money thus raised in altering and furnishing them for the purposes of an Institute, and to devote the interest on the balance towards the payment of the rent, until a suitable site could be found for building.

This arrangement has worked well and in spite of the unsuitable situation and the unfitness of the building the Institute in its new home has done good work. But by its very nature it is only a temporary expedient, and now that suitable sites are in the market it is felt that every effort should be made to secure one. For this, the purpose of making this appeal, the Governor has kindly consented to preside at a public meeting to be held in the City Hall on Friday afternoon at 5.15. Many of the leading members of the community are interesting themselves in the matter. Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, Sir Paul Chater and Bishop Lander are to be active sympathisers with the project, and it is hoped that as a result of the meeting the endeavour to replace the present rented premises by a permanent building of a suitable nature will gain a substantial impetus. Contributed.

INDIAN BOGEY CONCERNING HONGKONG.

It is said that there are the makings of quite a pretty little riot over the sending of an Indian regiment to Hongkong, remarks the *Asian*, in consequence of the aid regiment having been declared by its own doctor as medically unfit for service in that by no means healthy station.

When the orders came out for this regiment to go, the percentage of men on the sick list was very high indeed, and the regiment was consequently considerably below its proper strength. It was voted and pronounced medically unfit, but then for some reason not appearing on the surface this medical verdict was over-ruled by a second squad of doctors, and eventually the regiment went away to the muggy Eastern station, 80 strong! It was enabled to go at this strength because it took all its invalids with it, but as a matter of fact it is said that it is probably only able to turn out 300 N.C.O.s and men strong, upon parade. Hongkong for the next four or five months is to be the place for a regiment and in particular for a regiment of Indian troops. It is more than probable therefore that this corps will be invalided back to India from whence it ought never to have been sent below the present level of health.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	127,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$450,000 }	\$2,400,387	{ Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	51 %	{ \$50; sales London £75.10/- }
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,203	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907 .....	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$401,919 £125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$300,000 \$456,407 £125,137 \$17,028 \$50,000 }	Tls. 204,474	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2.05	6 %	Tls. 84 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	£250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$300,000 \$456,407 £125,137 \$17,028 \$50,000 }	1,460,490	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and Interim of \$30 for 1906	5 %	\$850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	£100	£60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$150,113 £10,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$394,520	\$17 for year ending 31.12. 5 .....	...	{ \$154 \$140 buyers }
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$145,097 £10,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$74,432	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1906	9 %	\$89 ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$145,097 £10,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$428,017	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$305 ex div.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$700,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$365	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$13
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$5,000 \$75,000 £20,000 \$50,000 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.11.1907	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$75,000 \$7,500 \$120,000 £30,000 \$75,000 }	116,437	{ \$12 for and half-year making in all \$24 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$28
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £60,000 \$600,000 \$70,000 £10,000 }	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/3—\$2.24 per share ..	3 1/2 %	{ \$39 \$27 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 \$543,720 \$100,000 £10,000 }	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1907	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$1,000,000 £100,000 }	£174,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907 ..	4 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$1,000 \$12,057 £1,000 }	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 %	\$15 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 68,000 \$680,000 \$100,000 £10,000 }	Tls. 18,730	{ \$0.50 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 %	\$12 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£100	{ £450,000 \$4,500,000 \$100,000 £10,000 }	\$9,218	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 \$100,000 £10,000 }	Nil.	\$3 for 1907 .....	...	\$110
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 £10,000 }	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	5 %	\$15 sales Tls. 80 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 \$1,500,000 \$150,000 £15,000 }	£21,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 25 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 \$1,500,000 \$150,000 £15,000 }	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents .....	...	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ £64,124 \$641,240 \$100,000 £10,000 }	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	{ £12,152 \$121,520 \$100,000 £10,000 }	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 %	{ \$55 old \$53 new }
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$5,000 \$50,000 £5,000 }	£41,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	8 %	\$96 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$1,000,000 £100,000 }	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 80 ex. & b.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210 \$4,872,100 \$1,000,000 £100,000 }	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 211 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$150,000 \$15,000 £1,500 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 144 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 205
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,000 \$2,500 \$25,000 £2,500 }	\$10,008	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 %	1221 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,845 \$75,184 \$75,000 £7,500 }	19,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$60,000 \$600,000 £60,000 }	1252	Final of \$34 making \$74 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$200 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$500,000 \$5,000,000 £500,000 }	\$3,915	{ Final of \$34 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,000,000 £100,000 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$30,000 \$300,000 £30,000 }	1653	\$4 for 1907	7 %	\$25
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 \$15,230,450 \$1,500,000 £150,000 }	Tls. 107,517	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$62,500 \$625,000 £62,500 }	\$1,541	{ Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$49
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 \$1,500,000 \$150,000 £15,000 }	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 24 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 54
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	175,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,750,000 \$175,000 \$1,750,000 £175,000 }	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	3 1/2 %	19
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 \$1,500,000 \$150,000 £15,000 }	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) .....	...	Tls. 55 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$800,000 \$80,000 \$800,000 £80,000 }	none	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,157 \$281,570 \$28,157 £2,815 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,199 \$11,990 \$1,199 £119.90 }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$71
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$72,000 \$720,000 £72,000 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904 .....	...	\$11 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 \$500,000 \$50,000 £5,000 }	Tls. 5,995	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	...	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$50,000 \$500,000 £50,000 }	none	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	16 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$125,000 \$1,250,000 £125,000 }	\$3,503	80 cents for 1907	9 %	19 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$187,500 \$18,750 \$187,500 £18,750 }	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10 1/2	\$10	{ \$4,250,000 \$425,000 \$4,250,000 £425,000 }	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 1/2 %	\$114 sellers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$42,000 \$420,000 £42,000 }	\$15,002	\$24 for year ending 28.2.07	10 1/2 %	\$231 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$60,000 \$600,000 £60,000 }	\$2,953	12 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$12,500 \$125,000 £12,500 }	\$4,578	Final of \$1.5 making in all \$19 for 1907 ..	8 1/2 %	\$225 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$50,000 \$500,000 £50,000 }	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 %	\$40 sales
Maatschappij tot Rijst- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 \$5,475,000 \$547,500 £54,750 }	Tls. 17,127	{ Final of Tls. 74 and bonus of Tls. 24 mak- ing in all Tls. 98 for 1907	8 %	Tls. 420 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$25,000 \$250,000 £25,000 }	\$4,655	{ Final of Tls. 324 for 1907	8 %	\$13
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$50,000 \$500,000 £50,000 }	Nil.	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	...	\$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$75,000 \$750,000 £75,000 }	Nil.	None .....	...	\$71 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 £10,000 }	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 31 for account 1907 .....	...	Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 \$673,230 \$67,323 £6,732 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905 .....	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,590	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 45,000 \$450,000 \$45,000 £4,500 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 74,820 \$748,200 \$74,820 £7,482 }	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 1231 ex d.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 100,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 £10,000 }	Tls. 85,592	{ Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) Interim of 11/3 for account 1907 (new) ..	...	Tls. 375 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$15,000 \$150,000 £15,000 }	\$41,934	None .....	...	120
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 \$100,000 £10,000 }	none	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	16 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 \$152,950 \$15,295 £1,529 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$50,000 \$500,000 £50,000 }	\$111	50 cents for 1907 .....	...	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 \$100,000 £10,000 }	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 and shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 }	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$90,000 \$900,000 £90,000 }	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$15,000 \$150,000 £15,000 }	\$41	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$51 buyers

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
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BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN"

Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th
March, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. POLYNESIAN 31st March.
S.S. TOURANE 14th April.
S.S. ARMAND BEHC 28th April.

J. MILLET, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [14]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND
HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or
about the 31st March,
Doctor and Stewardess carried.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
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Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [370]

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. [43]